

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 30.

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Published every Monday morning, by

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or

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8<sup>th</sup> Cincinnati, February 19—

Office of claims, for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the U. States, passed the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

### First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimants belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall procure in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

### Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

### Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it should appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed.

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U. States, must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of loss, and the value thereof.

### Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the cloathing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

### Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

### Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement on oath by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof received from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impression.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his death, his legal representative.

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U. States, must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of the officers, who at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.  
26-8w

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz :

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment. 30-8

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES, returns his grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, for the encouragement with which they have been pleased to honor him; and respectfully informs them and those who would wish to acquire the French Language, that he continues to teach the same at Mr. Vigus's house, on Market street.

Mr. D. takes the liberty of assuring those ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their confidence, that his method is founded upon grammatical principles and professional experience, is plain, easy, and well calculated for the understanding of the youngest person, which is sufficiently proven by the improvements of his present and former pupils.

Mr. D. has been known in this town for more than 16 years; and he assures those parents and guardians who will place confidence in him by putting their children under his care, as boarders, that the strictest attention will constantly be paid to their manners, as well as their improvement in the language.

Mr. D. will also give private lessons to those ladies and gentlemen who may wish it, at their own houses.

31-3 Lexington, July 23, 1816.

## Just Received & For Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses  
5 Bags Green Coffee  
1 Keg Raisins  
2 Tierses assorted China Ware  
A small assortment of Hardware  
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods  
1 Barrel Almonds  
1 ditto Ginger  
1 ditto Glue  
1 ditto Alspice  
1 Keg Wrought Nails  
2 Barrels Madeira Wine  
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality  
A small quantity of Swedish Iron

The above articles will be sold low, if applied for immediately, to S. C. DORTIC, July 28-31 At W. Mentell's

## ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scatting, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve to the best manner, all those who may please to call for him with their commands.

Lexington, June 22, 1816.

## TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 5 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Rolling frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash, at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.  
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

## WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz :

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or

Washington City, July 27.

THE TREASURY.

It will be recollect, that, before the last session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the State Banks several propositions, in succession, with a view to enable the Treasury to transfer its funds from places, where they accumulated beyond the local demand, to places where the local demand exceeded the funds; with a view to equalize the exchange between the different states, and with an anterior view to restore the lawful national currency. The State Banks, in general, declined acting upon the propositions, without offering in any instance, an efficient substitute, for the accomplishment of objects so important to them, as well as to the government, and to the people of the United States.

The subject, under these circumstances, was presented for the consideration of Congress, and the powers of the Legislature have been put in motion, to relieve the community from an indefinite continuance of the evils, which were produced by the suspension of payments in coin, at the principal State Banks. The establishment of a National Bank, and a Resolution, which provides for collecting the public revenue in the lawful currency of the United States, after the 20th of February, 1817, are preparatory, but decisive measures. That they will be enforced and strengthened by Congress, cannot be doubted by any man who is not prepared to doubt the wisdom, policy and energy of the government. It must, therefore, be an error fatal, probably, to many of the State Banks (against which they are anxiously admonished) to indulge a hope, that the next session will retract, or relax the measures of the last. It is believed, that not only the National Legislature, but the Legislature of every State in the Union must take a stand in opposition to the enormous abuses of the Banking System.

The resolution of Congress of the 29th of April, 1816, directs and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make some attempt to facilitate the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February, 1817; and he has, accordingly, addressed a Circular Letter to the State Banks, of which a copy is subjoined. The propositions contained in the Circular, and the notice accompanying it, are amicable, fair and practical; and the benefits to be derived from their adoption are expected to be principally these:

1. That by requiring the Banks to pass their notes of a low denomination in coin, the public debtors will be supplied with a current medium to answer the call upon them.

2. That by requiring the debtors of the United States to pay debts of a small amount in coin, a channel of circulation is kept open, for the eventual return of the money to the banks, as a deposit.

3. That by an early commencement of small payments in coin, the public confidence in the convertibility of notes into money will gradually revive, and the public mind be seasonably prepared to support the general resumption of coin payments in February next.

In every view of the course now pursued by the Treasury, we think the experiment proper to be tried. If it succeed, the advantages are incalculable. If it fail, because the requisite co-operation of the State Banks is refused, the nation will be completely awakened to a sense of its danger, as well as to the necessity of providing for its relief, by means independent of those institutions.

Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the Resolution of Congress, passed the 20th April, 1816.

Treasury Department, July 22, 1816.

Sir,  
By the Constitution and Laws of the United States, Gold, Silver, and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government, and Notes issued by the Bank of the United States, are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal State Banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the Treasury Notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Bank, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effects of such preparations have not, however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit, according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England States, (which have always paid their own notes in coin) are ready and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The Banks in the States to the South, and to the West, of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed, to co-operate in the same measure.—The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the Banks of the middle States; but the most important of these Banks have converted their unproductive capital of Gold and Silver, into the productive capital of Public Stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is therefore, made to these Banks: in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interest, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, that "from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable, to the United States, ought to be collected, or received, or otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

But in addition to this positive limitation, the Resolution "requires and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States."

States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid, on demand in the legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the Revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but, even previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, which accompanies this communication, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition the views of the Department are conveved as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the fiscal interests of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks.

Upon just and efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury and of the National Bank; the transfer of the Public funds, from the States Banks to the National Bank and its Branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and the National Bank.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A. J. DALLAS,  
Secretary of the Treasury  
To the President of the Bank of—

DRAFT OF A NOTICE,  
Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1816.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said Resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas, it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the United States, contemplated by the said Resolution of Congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS FOLLOWS:

That from and after the first day of October next, Bank notes of the denominations of five dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payment to the United States, for debts, dues or taxes, unless such Notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of Five Dollars, and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of One Dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

3d. That from and after the first day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the United States, on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of One Dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of One Dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

And all collectors and receivers of public money, are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

Perhaps most of our readers are not aware of the fact that Congress passed a resolution, requiring the executive to lay before the Congress, at the next session, and at certain stated periods thereafter, a list of all officers of the Government, their names, salaries, and places of nativity.

We met with the following circular yesterday.—Circulars of similar import, we believe, have been issued by all the different offices in the Government.—Nat. Int.

General Post Office, July 10, 1816.  
"SIR—To enable me to comply with a resolution of Congress, I have to trouble you for an answer to the following questions:

"In what state or country were you born?

"If any clerks are employed in your Post Office, what are their names and salaries: and in what country were they born?

Yours, respectfully,  
RETURN J. MEIGS,  
Postmaster General,  
Postmaster at—"

Our exclusion from the stipulations in favor of other christian nations, in lord Exmouth's treaty, while it evinces no friendly disposition on the part of England, is highly creditable to our country. Our navy has shewn, that it is at all times able to take the bull by the horns, or the pirate by the beard.

Bost. Patriot.

The seizure of Richard Meade, esq. of this city, by a royal order of the king of Spain, and his imprisonment in a dungeon at Cadiz, is confirmed by letters just received via New-York.—By what we have learned it is an act of wanton tyranny, perpetrated at the instigation of private malice; but with a lower degree of degradation of the government which authorised the shameless oppression.

Aurora.

Sinking or sliding Land.—About five acres of land, on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river.—Utica Pat.

England.—The props of the "Bulwark," begin to bend with the vast incumbrance weight of taxation. At the last dates there were above 100 Farmers in Carlisle jail, unable to pay their rents, besides many debtors of other descriptions. The jailor had declared that he could take no more, except "gentlemen of good character." If this be the state of the bulwark, much may be expected from a few Sampsonian efforts. In truth, we expect more from the good sense and manly spirit of a part of the English people towards reviving the liberties of Europe than from all Europe besides. Let us not confound an honest portion of the people with the most infamous government that ever had existence.—Col.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 23.]

We have received from a friend a number of Calcutta papers of February last. It appears from them that the Nepaul war, which was supposed to have been brought to a close, and which had in fact been terminated by a treaty of peace with the Goorkah government, had broken out anew. Preparations were making to prosecute it with vigour on the part of the British. Major Gen. Ochterlony, who has gained the highest reputation by the activity, prudence and skill with which he overcame the difficulties of this war, has divided his army into four brigades, and was marching into the Goorkah country. We understand that Gen. Ochterlony is a native of Boston, and is probably well known to many gentlemen here.—His son, who was sent here for his education, left this country not many years since.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The revolutionists of the southern section of our continent, appear to have had as great a variety of fortunes, as their predecessors of North America. They appear to have suffered repeated disasters, and to have carried on a Fabian war, against their disciplined invaders. The massacre by Morillo, the Spanish General, on the sea shore of Cartagena, and in the mountains of Grenada, has produced just such a state of desperate resistance, as was calculated to arouse all the feelings and energies of the Columbians; the Spanish forces appear to have made their way into New Grenada, in the same manner, and with the same menaces, as Burgoyne marched to Saratoga, and Cornwallis to Yorktown. Morillo appears to have escaped, as Beresford escaped from Buenos Ayres, by stratagem and speed.

The officer whose name, Louis Ducoudray of Holstein, is subscribed to the bulletin, which we publish this day, in this city about three years ago, He is a Dane by birth, and an educated soldier. Led by the spirit of his profession, and a love of liberty, he entered early into the French revolutionary army; and fought under the tri-color for nearly twenty years. He was the chief of the staff of marshal Macdonald in Catalonia, and, in action there, was left on the field of battle among the dead; his wounds, though severe, were not mortal; but he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and detained until a favourable opportunity, and a few ounces, enabled him to make his way to the United States; he was desirous of entering the United States service; but as men of experience and talents were not the kind of people sought for; as he had no state interests, nor votes for influence at elections; especially as he was a foreigner, he did not succeed: as he had lost all but honour in Old Spain, he turned his attention to South America, where, it seems, the same objections had not come into fashion. Whether after success, and long service, he may be thrown on the shelf, to make way for presumptuous and profane ignorance, remains for time to determine; but this gallant soldier, unites with the finest accomplishments of the gentleman, and the knowledge of a perfect military education, the experience of a practical staff officer in the most celebrated military campaigns. To the South Americans, such a man's knowledge is a treasure not to be appreciated but by those who are acquainted with all the afflictions and calamities which flow from commanders without experience, talents, or concern about the comfort or the lives of those by whom they gain battles and renown.

It is thus that the French Revolution, by contributing experience and genius to the new world, to accomplish its emancipation, compensates, in some measure, for the misfortune of its disasters in the old world.—Aurora.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 12.]

It appears that the "Republic of Venezuela," is allowed to have a Commissioner at Tortola, and to have the Revolutionary Bulletin

published there. Perhaps Commissioners also at other British Islands. The Revolutionists seem to consider the British as not unfavorable to their views; and no doubt Old Spain feels a little sore on the subject, and it is not, under such circumstances, at all likely Britain and Spain will unite against the United States. The hostile language of Spain towards this country was in a Madrid paper in March: our accounts from Cadiz are to May 25, and nothing farther had been said, that we have heard.

A Jamaica paper lately announced some Spanish revolutionary successes, with "We are happy to learn," &c. Gen. Bolivar has been allowed to take the station of First Officer of the Republic of Venezuela; has called for a Congress, and has established a Gazette at Margarita.

It is stated, by accounts from Curacao, derived from verbal information, that after the capture of Margarita by Gen. Bolivar, he summoned the garrison of Pampatar to surrender, which being refused by the Spanish commander, he stormed and took possession of the place, and it is said, put the whole garrison, amounting to 750 men to death. Near Margarita a division of Gen. Bolivar's fleet was attacked by seven large Spanish schooners, which after a sharp action struck to the independents. They were immediately manned by Gen. Bolivar, whose naval force, with this acquisition, amounts to 35 sail chiefly schooners, of from 2 to 16 guns. The whole forces of Gen. B. at Margarita, are said to have been augmented to 7000 effective men.

Aurora.

BULLETIN OF NEWS.

The Gazettes of Caracas, inform of the glorious successes which the arms of the republic, under the command of the renowned gen. ZARAZA and CEDENO, have obtained in the siege of La Puenta and the Province of Guyana. Zaraiza closely threatens already the capitol of Venezuela, with a strong army, after having cleared all the plains of Cabo and Barinas. Cedeno has entirely defeated and destroyed a Spanish division of 500 men, which the governor of Guyana dared to present before the gallant and numerous army which there defends liberty. But it is not Venezuela alone that is the theatre of fortune and glory.—New Grenada also makes extraordinary efforts against the Spanish tyrant.

The fate of general Morillo has equalled that of the governor of Guyana. The plains of Bogota in the province of Cundinamarca are the happy fields allotted to our vengeance by Providence, by punishing the crimes of that army which styled itself the peace-maker of America; that great army had been there annihilated, and its bloody and ferocious chief only escaped to testify to the American valor; New-Grenada has enjoyed peace after this famous exploit.

All these advantages over the enemy are exclusively owing to the courage and virtues inspired by a cause so holy as that which we defend. Till now our soldiers have fought without arms; henceforward their victories will prove more decisive, their triumph more certain, and they will firmly hold the positions which they may gain.

Their gallantry will be upheld and aided by the arms and other immense military stores brought by the delivering expedition. Until now the tyrants waged war only against flying parties which, acting independently, had no concentration, energy or combination; but in future they will have to fight against a strong and numerous army, under the command of a single chief, as much known and beloved by his troops and people, as he is feared and respected by his adversaries.

No sooner did the delivering expedition appear in Guira and this city, than the whole coast was abandoned by the enemy, who are flying in every direction, and are entirely dismasted.

His excellency major general James Marino announces from Rio Caribe, to the most excellent captain general, the liberty of Jaguarapicape Guarapiche and other adjacent towns, the citizens of which eagerly press to enlist in the army, anxious to avenge the wrongs which their country has suffered.

The newspapers from England and the United States of North America, announce a speedy rupture between the two maritime powers and Spain. The principal object of it is, without doubt, that of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us every kind of support. Our situation of course, will have an infinite advantage over that of our enemies. All their ports will be blockaded by two powerful squadrons, which are near at hand. Thus deprived of resources from the exterior, and the interior occupied by our forces, the destruction of our enemy is inevitable.

Curupó, June the 6th, 1816, and the 6th of the Republic.

In the absence of his excellency the major general

LOUIS DUCOUDRAY DE HOLSTEIN,

Second of the General Staff.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BALIO'S GAZETTE, PUBLISHED AT MARGUERITA IN MAY LAST.

Intercepted documents from the Spanish general of Caracas, and the Governor of the Island of Marguerita.

Dispatch from captain General Moxo, to General Urreiztieta.

In consequence of the information I have received from the Governor of Cumana, I send you all the assistance I have within my reach, which consists of one company of the crown batallion, in very good condition, and commanded by an excellent officer.

I direct you to set aside all humane considerations (1.) All the insurgents and those who follow them, bearing arms or unarmed; those who have assisted or now assist them; in short, all who have taken part in the crisis in which that Island is placed, must be shot without remission, without any formal process (2) and only by verbal adjudication of three officers.

&lt;

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

## The Election.

On Monday last the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of Congress and the state Legislature, commenced in this state, and continued three days. The following is a correct statement of the votes given in Fayette county:

Governor.  
Madison [no opposition] 2155

Lieutenant-Governor.  
Hickman, 921

Slaughter, 689

Garrard, 550

Congress.

Clay, 1432

Pope, 936

Majority for Mr. Clay, 496

Assembly.

Breckenridge, 1645

Parker, 1463

True, 1112

Payne, 1058

Flournoy, 804

Bradford, 485

In Jessamine the votes were  
For Lieut. Governor.

Slaughter, 486

Hickman, 186

Garrard, 93

Congress.

Clay, 512

Pope, 302

Majority for Mr. Clay, 210

In Woodford the votes were  
For Congress.

Pope, 599

Clay, 549

Majority for Mr. Pope, 50

The above three counties compose a Congressional district—in which, a majority of 655 votes will be found in favour of Mr. Clay.

Col. Johnson and Gen. Desha are re-elected. Mr. Robertson is elected in the place of Mr. McKee, who declined. Col. Fletcher fills the place of Mr. Clark (resigned) for the next session, and Mr. D. Trimble for the next Congress. The report is, that Mr. R. C. Anderson succeeds Mr. Ormsby.

Col. Slaughter, no doubt, is elected Lieutenant-Governor. A statement of votes given in the different counties will be published as soon as procured.

## STATE SENATORS.

Scott—David Thompson.

Green & Adair—William Owens.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Jessamine—William Caldwell.

Woodford—Thomas Stephenson, William B. Blackburn.

Scott—Robert M'Hatton, Samuel Shepard.

Franklin—J. J. Marshall, Col. R. White.

Shelby—James Ford, John Logan, Eggleston.

Henry—D. White, W. M. Rice.

Adair—E. B. Gaither, John Stapp.

Madison—South, Woods, Irvine

Bourbon—Robinson, Hickman and Mills.

Mason—Capt. Jas. Ward, J. W. Coburn, Esq.

## The 12th of August, 1793!

The recommendation which appeared in the last Gazette, to celebrate the 13th of August, 1793—the day when the people of this vicinity met to make opposition to the ALIEN and SEDITION laws, and other obnoxious measures of Mr. Adams's administration, we understand will be attended to by many republicans. An ORATION, suitable to the occasion, we are informed, will be delivered in town previous to the hour of Dinner on that day, and on the next day, as will appear from an advertisement in this paper, the same event will be celebrated at Mr. Dunlap's on the Boon's Station Road.

In our last an error was committed by inserting the 14th August instead of the 13th.

## SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A convention of delegates from the Banks of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York and some other states, is about assembling in Philadelphia, to deliberate and decide on the time when it will be proper for all those institutions to resume specie payments. It is supposed, says a Baltimore paper, that the result will be, a determination to recommend those payments simultaneously with the National Bank.

The Philadelphia Gazette of July 29th, states the following to be the subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States, as far as heard of on that day:

Philadelphia, exceeding \$ 7,000,000
New-York, 2,500,000
Boston, accurate 2,400,000
Virginia, do. 1,702,200
Washington City, 1,293,000
Baltimore, 4,015,100
Salem, on the 23d inst. 2,500,000
Charleston, on the 20th inst. 2,000,000
Portland, before the books closed on Tuesday, 210,000
Trenton, 130,000
Connecticut, 1,000,000

To this may be added the subscription at this place—about \$ 25,712,700

Raleigh, (N. C.) Augusta, (Geo.) Portsmouth, (N. H.) and Providence, (R. I.) remain to be heard from.

Mr. LOWNES of S. Carolina, it is said, will succeed Mr. DALLAS as Secretary of the Treasury in October next. It is also rumored, that Mr. MILES the Post Master General, returns to OXFORD, after the expiration of Mr. MADISON's term of service.

An American seaman has recently returned from Havana, where he had been impressed into a Spanish frigate, from which he had with difficulty obtained his release. A new government had arrived at that port, with orders, it is said, to close it against the vessels of all nations.

Some of the Philadelphia papers state, that Redheffer has at last turned out to be an imposter. So the prospect of discovering the perpetration is at least for the present at an end.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois (stepson of Napoleon the Great and son-in-law to the king of Bavaria) is said to be made duke of Leuchtenberg in Bavaria. He appears to be in great favour at this court, having been lately appointed commander in chief of its armies, and is said to be an object of great jealousy to the Bourbons. Rumours (which however may be all idle) appear in some papers, that it is the design of the emperor of Russia to place his son-in-law the prince of Orange on the French throne, whilst it is said to be the object of his brother of Austria, to put there the late empress Maria Louisa, as regent, during the minority of the young Napoleon. The latter measure would, doubtless, be gratifying to the French people.

Serious differences appear to exist between Turkey and Russia. An American article more hints that it is the intention of the legates to depose Bernadotte, who, it appears, is desirous of strengthening himself by allying his son Oscar with a daughter of one of them.

Marshal Angereau lately died, says a French paper, with a complaint in his bowels, and the celebrated Marshal Massena, whom the great Napoleon used to call the child of victory, is said to be expiring with a similar complaint.

It is somewhat singular, that so many of the distinguished French heroes should have so lately fallen, by disease or suicide—even the bloody war in which they acquired so much fame, were not so destructive to them. But it may be quite as convenient—perhaps more so—for the Bourbons to get them out of the way by poison or the dagger, as by public execution. Neither ancient nor modern despots ever had much scruple on this score.

## TOAST

Drank on the 4th July, on the War-trace Creek, Robinson County, (Ten.)

The Cherokee Chiefs—Without education, have out-witted the Great Sanhedrim of the people, and swindled them out of 5,000,000 acres of land, and \$25,500.

General Ripley, we learn, will shift his command to Kentucky, and will be succeeded by General Porter, of the light artillery.

Meetings in the District of Maine have been held, and denounced the terms of separation proposed in the Massachusetts legislature, as incompatible with the interest, and highly derogatory to the honor of Maine.

Chil. Sup.

Several farmers who lately occupied about 4000 acres of land in Lincolnshire, England, have recently emigrated to the United States, after having sold all their live and dead stock. They were accompanied by the curate of the village.—Supporter.

The Baltimore American informs us that the Spanish General Mina, whose name our readers will recollect, has arrived in this country, another exile from Europe. With him is Dr. Miery Gueira, a native of Mexico, but fast from London.—Ib.

The following article may well fill every American bosom with just pride:

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in France, dated Paris, May 6.

"The most agreeable circumstance to an American, in travelling in this country, is the high standing of our character in Europe since the war and the Algerine affair. The only convenience is the chance of being mistaken for Englishmen, who are universally disliked. I expected this in France, but I am surprised to learn that the feeling is still stronger in Holland and Belgium. So marked is the difference of feeling towards us and the English on the continent, that English travellers have even found it expedient to assume our cockade and eagle."

TRIUMPH OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, Over Intolerance and the Inquisition of New-England.

Few annual suns have rolled away since the glorious revolution, which terminated in our Independence, and in the establishment of civil and religious freedom. Scarce had the sages who planned, and the soldiers who achieved it, been gathered to the tombs of their fathers, and before the grass had grown green on their graves—nay while some of them still lived to witness the degradation of their degenerate sons—the fell spirit which disturbed the repose of Eden already plotted the destruction of Religious Freedom, and on its ruin the establishment of Hierarchy despotic and cruel. One religious sect, more aspiring, artful and zealous than the others, imperceptibly extended its influence to our literary institutions Schools, academies, and some colleges, were soon brought under its control; and its influence was seen, in fact, in our political assemblies. In 1815 all the colleges and universities in New-England except Harvard, were brought under its colossal power, which now exhibited a threatening aspect to civil as well as ecclesiastical opponents. In this year the vacancies of two Presidents, who had been compelled voluntarily to resign, were filled by successors whose creeds were passports to office. Soon after, Datneuth was assailed, its President insulted and threatened with expulsion and degradation, unless he would give place to one of the faithful—but he would neither resign nor die. While the citadel of Religious Freedom was guarded by so faithful a sentinel as the scientific and venerable WELLOCK, the assailants despaired of success. He was therefore thrust from office after nearly forty years unparalleled exertions as President of a College founded by his venerable father and raised to eminence and usefulness by himself. So vast was the ecclesiastical and political influence of his depositors, that they did not dream of their own ruin in the downfall of their victim. But justice, retributive justice, soon overtook them: an injured and incensed public call aloud for redress. The sensibility of the sons of Dartmouth was shocked: the affections for their literary father were awakened and increased; and in the degradation of their patron they saw their own disgrace. This state of things cemented a union of the friends to the College and Religious Liberty against the most extensive and dangerous ecclesiastical establishment ever known in New-England. The conflict was arduous and the triumph was glorious: Every branch of the State government was changed, and the power fell into the hands of the friends to the College and Religious Freedom.

Praise to God for this wonderful deliverance! Let ascriptions of praise be raised to His holy name by every devout Christian, who holds the right of worshipping according to the dictates of his own conscience, a sacred right.

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

Prince Antony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance

as the defenders of the Faith and patrons of Science; they will hear the welcome of "well done, good and faithful servants," from thousands of their constituents. NO BIGOT.

P. S. It is hoped that every Editor in New-England and in America, will notice this triumph of Religious Freedom and Science in the very jaws of the Inquisition.

## CINCINNATI, July 29.

British Insolence.—Several American vessels on Lake Erie have lately been boarded and searched from a British armed schooner lying off Amherstburgh. An American vessel has also been forcibly entered and searched by the British, within the waters of Put-in-Bay, in the county of Huron, in this state.

The Albany Argus states that a number of sailors passed thro' that city (some time since) destined for Lake Erie. They will assist John Bull in the search.

of that Crown, in favor of the Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, has commenced.

Brussels papers to the 10th, and Hamburg to the 5th have been received, and brought rather an important piece of intelligence.—The whole Russian army, which has hitherto been stationed on the frontiers, especially towards Turkey, is dissolved; and the troops of which it was composed have commenced their march to the remotest provinces of the Russian empire.

Frame Breaking.—We are informed that the Luddites in the vicinity of Nottingham, have again resumed their mischievous practices of frame breaking.

## PARIS, May 31.

One Gardin, another chief of the insurrection, has been arrested at Aiguesbille. The Mareschal de Camp, Gruyer, has been condemned to death at Strasburgh for the rebellion of March 1815. He was most severely wounded at Waterloo, and has implored the Royal clemency.

A mail from Flanders arrived last night. An article from Switzerland states explicitly that the French Regicides are not to be permitted to reside in that country.

The anniversary of the 18th of June is to be celebrated on the field of Waterloo by a society of Belgians, and by a religious ceremony.

## June 1.

The pretrial court has pronounced the following judgment in the case of Philip Baudion, aged 22, a merchant's clerk.—

"That it is proved that the said Baudion, being on the 4th of April on the steps of the pavilion of Flora, after the parade, and at the moment when the Duke of Angouleme was entering his apartment, used the most insulting discourse towards the Royal Family; but considering it as not proved that he spoke so loud as to give to his words the character of a seditious cry, which is punishable by transportation, the court condemns him to imprisonment for two years, and to the payment of a fine of 300 francs.

## TO FARMERS.

It is acknowledged on all hands, that the first crop of grass has been very light; perhaps not more than half the usual quantity. To make up this deficiency it is recommended to farmers to plough down as much ground as convenient as possible, and to sow it broadcast with oats and Indian corn.—These will be fit to cut about the 30th of September, when the saccharine juices of the corn blade and stock, together with the tender straw of the oats will make a fodder equal to the best hay—try and be convinced.—*Del. American.*

We shall soon hear the result of these operations. The differences which had taken place with the republicans are at an end.

Congress will soon meet, in consequence of most of the provinces having elected their representatives.

The executive authority remains in Teuburon.

*L. Gazette.*

## LATEST FROM LONDON.

### LONDON, June 3.

Since our last, the Paris Papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French general (Gruyer) had been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815, and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshall Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals, accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the government Magazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmatre on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

There is one important paragraph in these papers under the head of Vienna, which commences the report that the Russian Army is to be kept upon the war footing.

The king of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some farther extracts. A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardegna, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wurtemburg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great powers.

We are concerned to state, says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

The friends of Science, the Alumni of Dartmouth, will rejoice to see their Alma Mater robed in her former beauty and splendour. On the patriotic Governor and Legislators of New-Hampshire will the benedictions of a grateful public long rest. They will be hailed

## POETRY.

Mr. Sheridan, meeting Miss Linley, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, at the entrance of a grotto, in the vicinity of Bath, in England, took the liberty of offering her some advice; with which apprehending she was displeased, he left the following lines in the grotto the next day:

Uncovr is this moss cover'd grotto of stone,  
And damp is the shade of this dew dropping tree,  
Yet I this rude grotto with rapture will own,  
And willow, thy damps are refreshing to me.

For this is the grotto where Delia reclin'd,  
As late I in secret her confidence sought;  
And this is the tree kept her safe from the wind,  
As, blushing she heard the grave lesson taught.

Then tell me, thou grotto of moss-cover'd stone,  
And tell me, thou willow, with leaves dropping dew,  
Did Delia seem vex'd when Horatio was gone?  
And did she confess her resentment to you?

Methinks how each bough, as you're waving, it tries  
To whisper a cause for the sorrow I feel;

To hint how she frowned when I did it to advise;  
And sigh'd when she saw that I did it with zeal.

True, true, silly leaves, so she did I allow;  
She frowned, but no rage in her looks could I see;

She frowned, but reflection had clouded her brow;  
She sigh'd but perhaps 'twas in pity to me.

Then wave thy leaves brisker, thou willow of woe;  
I tell thee, no rage in her looks could I see;

I cannot, I will not believe it was so;  
She was not, she could not be angry with me.

For well did she know that my heart meant no wrong,

It sunk at the thought of but giving her pain,  
But trusted its task to a faltering tongue,  
Which err'd from the feelings it could not express.

Yet O! if, indeed, I've offended the maid,  
If Delia my humble monition refuse,  
Sweet willow, the next time she visits your shade,  
Fan gently her bosom, and plead my excuse.

And thou, stony grot, in thy arch may'st preseve,  
Two lingering drops of the night fallen dew;

Then let them fall at her feet and they'll serve

As tears of my sorrow entrusted to you.

Or, lest they unheeded should fall at her feet,  
Let them fall on her bosom of snow; and I swear,

The next time I visit thy moss-covered seat,

I'll pay thee each drop with a genuine tear.

So may'st thou, green willow, for ages thus toss

Thy branches so lank o'er the slow winding stream;

And thou, stony grotto, retain all thy moss,  
While yet there's a poet to make thee his theme.

Nay-more; may my Delia still give you her charms,

Each ev'ning, and sometimes the whole ev'ning long;

Then, grotto, be proud to support her white arms;

Then, willow, wave all thy green tops o'er her charms.

*Oddities of Mr. Hagemore.* — The rev. Mr. Hagemore, of Calthorpe, Leicestershire, died the 1st of January, 1746, possessed of the following effects, viz. 700l. per annum and 1000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London.

He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment in an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs and fire his gun.

He lost his life as follows; going one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, which was breast high. The servants heard him call out for assistance, but, being locked up, could not find him.

He had thirty gowns and cassocks, fifty-eight dogs, one hundred pair of breeches, one hundred pair of boots, four hundred pair of shoes, eighty wigs, yet always wore his own hair, eighty waggon and carts, eighty ploughs, and used none, fifty saddles and furniture for the menage, thirty wheel barrows, so many walking sticks, that a toyman in Leicester-fields bid his executor eight pounds for them, sixty horses and mares, three hundred pickaxes, two hundred spades and shovels, seventy-five ladders, and two hundred and forty razors. — *Lon. Pap.*

**ALEXA DER PARKER & SON**

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF French, British & India Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816. 24-tf

## CASH

Will be given for a NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Cartage, and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

May 24, 1816. 22-tf

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforeys, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-tf

## Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

### IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

### IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

8

Lexington, 8th Feb.